

NOTES FROM ISLE OF MAUI

building going up in the line of
street planned for the way
probably be closed up forever

kept in close touch with the subjects and to bring the information in all parts of it

NEW YORK, March 26—Sugar
near, fair, common, 47.50; centrifugal
10 test, 44.00 at 1.10; investment sugar
2.00 at 44.50; refined, steady, crush-
6.00; powdered, 5.00; granulated, 5.00.

HOUSE GETS
ENERGETIC

SENATOR RUSSELL, who has not usually within the legislative halls of the Territory, was present at the session of the House on Saturday, expecting that the majority report of Senator Russell in regard to the dispensary bill would be presented. All were disappointed, because the learned Senator was simply not of sight, probably not having finished his report.

The bill, which is creating so much discussion, will be attended to on Wednesday next if Senator Russell is ready to meet the onrushes of the measure, which he is credited with having personal relations with. The Senate took the opportunity of his absence to transact some work and all seemed to be in a good mood and friendly to each other, even if Senators Baldwin and Carter did include in a little spat when the question of roads came up and Mr. Carter didn't like the House bill, which had been brought in and relates to roads in the country districts.

Senator Baldwin, with nothing to say, pointed his finger at Senator Carter's beautiful wig and exclaimed that the youthful Senator from Oahu would change his views when his hair became gray.

Mr. Carter retorted by saying that it would be a long time before his hair turned gray, because his brown locks were guaranteed as being "fast colors," but he said he would order another wig of gray if the Senator from Maui would help to kill the bill.

Senator Baldwin smiled and the bill passed.

The delicate bill relating to taxes on dogs caused a light controversy. The bill has been passed in the House and the object of it is to repeal the present tax on female dogs (\$3) to enable Hawaiians to establish dog farms.

Senator Carter objected strongly to the bill because "there are already too many mangy curs in the country," and referred to the fact that the bill was introduced to give more chances for the dogs to appear barked at lunas.

Senator J. Brown of Hilo got offended and claimed that the remarks of Senator Carter cast canine reflections on the Hawaiians.

No one present could see where the offense or the reflections on Hawaiians came in, but the trouble was settled by Senator Carter admitting that he had partaken of "dogs" and liked dog meat.

That made the Senator from Hilo smile pleasantly and Senator Carter will now have many invitations to Hawaiian lunas.

Today the Senate is expected to get down to business and a hot time in the old bungalow where the members of the Hale Nana (House of Wisdom) used to hold their sittings in days gone by. The routine work done on Saturday was as follows:

Mr. Paris, for the Public Lands Committee, read the following report: "Your committee find that, according to the Session Laws of 1896, the lines for widening Beretania, Union, Richards, Miller, School, King, Bethel, Judd and Nuuanu streets are duly defined; where, by all persons have due notice of future street lines and can build accordingly."

This bill provides that unless the Government completes the widening of these streets May 1, 1901, then any person or corporation may build regardless of these lines; and if the Government shall widen any of these streets, it shall pay the full damage for said buildings. Your committee consider that these streets should be widened as soon as practicable, but it would be impossible for the Government to do it in the short time given in this bill.

We consider with our limited revenue it would be a short-sighted policy to cripple the Government by forcing this matter at the present time, when there is so much money required for necessary public improvements.

We consider that the present law should not be changed and recommend the bill be laid on the table.

Mr. Paris also introduced a resolution which was referred to the Public Lands Committee:

Resolved, That whereas the Government does not control sufficient land at Napoosoo landing, South Kona, Hawaii, necessary for the use of the public for grays, wagons and other vehicles, and the delivery of freight; be it

Resolved, That the sum of \$1,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill to buy or condemn sufficient land for public use at said landing.

Mr. Kakuakalani, for the Printing Committee, reported that Senate bills 71, 72 and 73 had been printed and distributed.

Mr. Kakuakalani, for the Committee on Accounts, reported on Resolution No. 30, requiring the clerk to complete work on the Senate records within ten days after the close of the session.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Brown gave notice of his intention of offering an amendment to Senate bill No. 52.

Senate bill No. 51, relating to the printing and circulating of the Hawaiian records of the Territorial officials, passed its second reading and was referred to the County Government Committee.

Senate bill No. 53, to provide for and to regulate the reading of American youths in the United States to be educated, passed its second reading and was referred to the County Government Committee.

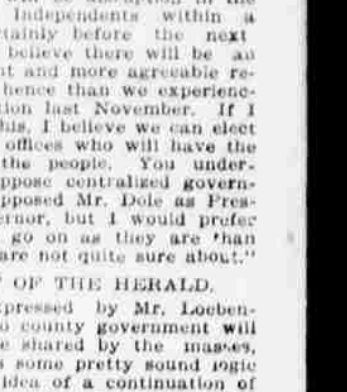
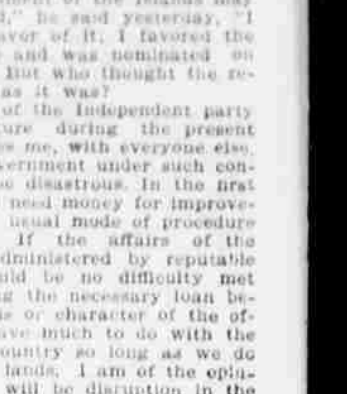
Senate bill No. 54, to exempt from execution attachment and every species of forced sale of immovable of a householder having a family, in the value of \$5,000, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Senate bill No. 55, to amend sections 11 and 12 of an Act to incorporate the Hawaiian Dispensary, approved the bill.

Senate bill No. 56, relating to the dispensary, passed its second reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 57, for the protection of birds, their nests, and eggs, defining same birds and providing the manner and means in which the same may be caught or killed, passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Mr. White, for the Committee on Fire Stations, gave notice that the committee was about to report on a bill to amend the laws relating to fire stations.

THE DISPENSARY FLOORED
IN A LITTLE WHILE

EVENTS OF LAST WEEK ILLUSTRATED.

House bill No. 13, by Haahoe, to amend section 514, chapter 26, of the Civil Laws, relating to dog tax, and providing for an annual dog tax of \$1 to be paid by the owner thereof.

House bill No. 2, by Dickey, relating to an emergency fund to repair damages to roads and bridges on the other islands during the recent storms.

The House was a little late in assembling on Saturday morning, but speedily settled down to business and succeeded in getting through a considerable amount of work. The Makalinal bill for the naming of streets and roads passed unanimously. The names are to be decided upon by a majority of land owners, no applications being allowed. A majority of property owners may also change a name if desired.

The bill provides further for the placing of signs at all street corners by the Superintendent of Public Works.

Trouble came up over House bill 51, relative to the amendment of the penal laws concerning leprosy, the Act as brought forward by Kawahia being couched in such ambiguous language that several of the members were unable to follow its intricacies.

The bill apparently provides for the arresting and confining of all proved lepers and if read as punctuated by its author, in one long sentence of over 200 words, would tax the endurance of the stoutest orator.

Robertson indulged in some satirical remarks about the fearful and wonderful phraseology of the bill and moved its reference to the Committee on Public Health. The motion was defeated, and the bill passed, although several members on both sides of the House refused to vote upon it in its present form.

House bill 56, relative to the employment of American citizens on public works, evoked a continuance of the discussion it brought forth the other day.

Robertson submitted that the original bill was better than the amended one, which carried a clause for the using of other labor, should the supply of citizens run short. Makekau vigorously supported the employment of Chinese or any foreign labor on the public works.

Emmett suggested that as Senate bill 32 dealt with practically the same issues, they should be considered together and moved that the House bill be referred back to the Judiciary Committee for that purpose. The motion was carried.

The Senate bill for the protection of forests caused considerable wrangling, which amounted to nothing, and resulted in an indefinite postponement.

The chief discussion of the day, however, came up over House bill 52, "An Act to Provide for Action and Damages for Wrongful Death."

Robertson again grew sarcastic over the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Gillham, who talks but rarely, said that it was about time for party differences to cease, and that the Independents did not seem to realize that the Republicans were trying to help them out.

That able orator Kanioh arose with all his natural dignity and, talking in a low, steady voice, stated that he was not in the House to be led around by the nose by Representative Robertson and could rely on his own knowledge of law to bring him through.

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Portland, Ore., March 25, 1901.
My Dear Mrs. Jordan: I shall try to make this letter brief, though I run the risk of being misunderstood. You are a busy person, and I do not wish to take too much of your time.

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THE COUNTY
GOV'T BILL

The Hawaii Herald has the following: A. B. Loebenstein, who was nominated for the Senate on the Republican ticket at the last primaries, is opposed to county government under the existing conditions.

"When matters shape themselves so that the government of the islands may be decentralized," he said yesterday, "I will work in favor of it. I favored the measure before and was nominated on that platform. But who thought the result would be as it was?"

"The actions of the Independent party in the Legislature during the present session convince me, with everyone else, that county government under such conditions would be disastrous. In the first place we would need money for improvements, and the usual mode of procedure is by bonding. If the affairs of the county were administered by reputable men there would be no difficulty met with in securing the necessary loan because the status or character of the officials would have much to do with the credit of the country so long as we do not control the lands. I am of the opinion that there will be disruption in the ranks of the Independents within a short time, certainly before the next election, and I believe there will be an entirely different and more agreeable result two years hence than we experienced at the election last November. If I am correct in this, I believe we can elect men to county offices who will have the confidence of the people. You understand that I oppose centralized government. I have opposed Mr. Dole as President and Governor, but I would prefer to have things go on as they are than to have them go to the devil."

COMMENT OF THE HERALD.

The views expressed by Mr. Loebenstein relative to county government will probably not be shared by the masses, though there is some pretty sound logic in them. The idea of a continuation of centralized government, even for a limited period, is repulsive to most people, and a change is desirable. Whenever local government has been called for in the past the press of Honolulu has laughed at Hilo for thinking it could get along after that manner. It was never a city so situated and so well served as surrounded by officials with almost unlimited power in the matter of

MINISTERIAL UNION OF HIS CITY ON DISPENSARY BILL

THE Ministerial Union of Honolulu appointed a committee to present to the Senate a memorial in regard to the Dispensary bill now under consideration in that body. In connection with that memorial the committee prepared the following statement of approval and recommendation for the consideration of the public:

We wish to be fully understood as believing with all our hearts in total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. We hope that the time may come to these islands when the money which is wasted in liquor will be used to make happy homes. We hope that the minds and souls of our island friends of all nationalities will be freed entirely from the degradation always accompanying the habit of using intoxicating drinks and that all mental and spiritual energies will thus have their high and noble development under total abstinence.

Nevertheless, while we thus place ourselves on record, we recognize that improvement can be made upon the present condition of the liquor traffic in the Hawaiian Islands. Therefore we welcome the Dispensary bill as a hopeful step far in advance of the present saloon system.

(1) We endorse most earnestly the limitations which this bill places around the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It takes away the personal and selfish elements which are inseparably connected with the sale of liquors in saloons. The saloonkeeper is put in such a position that his living depends upon his sales. The salary of the keeper of a dispensary will not be affected if he makes not a single sale a day. Indeed the most successful dispenser, the man worth the higher salary, must be the man who persuades his neighbors to purchase nothing at all.

(2) We are glad to note that your bill provides for the prohibition of all display of attractions and inducements toward arousing the passionate desire for drink. Our saloons are notorious for placing temptations in the way of the man who has acquired an appetite for liquor.

(3) We welcome the abolition of the custom of treating as provided in this bill. Nothing of the kind can be carried on in the dispensary.

(4) We realize that idleness and the drink habit are almost inseparable. Saloons welcome customers who hang around until their money is gone. The dispensary is forbidden to provide "seats or other accommodations for customers."

(5) We are glad to note that the Government is not to be a large profit sharer in the proceeds of the sales of the intoxicants. It is not sentimentalism, but common sense, which declares that a noble Government, like a noble man, cannot afford to make money out of the heart-blood of its subjects. The aim of the bill is simply to use the receipts to meet the expenses.

(6) We welcome the provisions for a carefully kept record of names of purchasers, not for public use, but for the purpose of aiding the dispenser in refusing sales to any minor, intoxicated person or habitual drunkard.

(7) We heartily endorse the principle of "local option" as the right which belongs to the very foundation of American independence, viz., that questions affecting the welfare of the people shall be determined by the vote of the people.

(8) We are exceedingly pleased with the provisions in section 25 that no distilled liquors can be purchased for resale, and that outside of hotels and restaurants no vinous or malt liquors can be re-sold.

DANGER.

We would call attention, however, to the wide-open door for small restaurants and the large number of methods which can be used in evading the provisions and intent of this act, and the hotel or restaurant keeper still fulfill the conditions of this act as it now stands. The liquors can be sold at the exact price paid at the dispensary and yet high prices charged for other goods and thus a good profit realized in the handling of the liquors. We would be ready to favor the passage of the bill as a whole with the following amendments:

AMENDMENT.

To section 25, line 8, inserting after the words "hotel or restaurant" the words "in precincts only where dispensaries are established," and to section 25, line 15, inserting after the word "violating" the words "or in any way evading," and after the word "provisions" the words "or intent," and after the word "section" the words "or act," making the sentence read as follows: "If at any time the dispenser becomes satisfied that any keeper of hotel or restaurant is repeatedly violating or intent of this section, or act, he shall refuse to sell," etc.

We should be pleased, of course, if other restrictive amendments which seem to us advantageous, could be made, but we understand the difficulties surrounding the inauguration of a new project of so large proportions as contemplated in this bill.

One other item which is simply unfair to the women of the Territory, whether they vote for or against the dispensary, is found in section 43, line 6, and can be easily changed by cutting out the words "the wife and daughters, of age, of each elector" and inserting "any woman over twenty-one years of age who is a citizen of the United States and of the Territory of Hawaii and a resident of the precinct interested," etc.

We would like the question proposed for ballot so presented that a straight vote can be taken upon the proposition, dispensaries or no dispensaries.

OBJECTIONS.

The objections to the bill are mainly those arising at any time and under any sale of intoxicants.

(1) The "bottle bill," referred to by objectors, is prevalent now and in addition there is all the evil of the barroom added. That the "bottle bill" will be increased beyond the limit now

THE STRIKE OF THE MATES

The strike of the mates still continues, although it is now practically confined to the mates of the Inter-Island and Steam Navigation Company. The strikers are based on the waterfront from day to day, making themselves acquainted with all that occurs between the steamship companies and prospective employees, "scabs," as they are termed by the strikers. Several of the strikers were aboard the Sonoma soon after she arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning. Turk and Lewis were also on the vessel. In fact, the presence of Turk and Lewis, the strikers' men, on the Sonoma, was responsible for the presence of the strikers there. The strikers were very anxious to find out what Messrs. Turk and Lewis were doing on the big steamship. It did not take them a great while to learn what they were anxious to know.

One of the quartermasters of the Sonoma was approached by the shipping masters and offered a position as first mate aboard the Inter-Island steamer Mikahala. The quartermaster, who had intended going aboard the Mikahala, the Mikahala was getting ready for sea, and it was planned that the man who had taken the Mikahala out on her last trip should go aboard the Mikahala. The quartermaster returned to the port yesterday morning. She had gone out a few days ago with captains of other boats as mates.

One of the strikers, who was on the boat, intended to go aboard the Mikahala, but he had intended going aboard the Mikahala. The quartermaster had been offered the position aboard the Mikahala and went to him right away and asked him if he intended taking the job. The quartermaster replied that he had intended going aboard the Mikahala. The strikers told the story of the strike from his point of view. The quartermaster thereupon remarked that whether the strikers were right or wrong he would not be a scab, and would not take the position on the Mikahala.

It is said that there is likely to be a clash between the strikers and the shipping masters, as anything but a friendly feeling is at present existing between them. The strikers, however, say that under no consideration will they resort to force of any kind to help their cause. They declare, nevertheless, that the shipping masters are better employed by the steamship companies to secure men for them to take the place of strikers. The steamship companies reserve the right to conduct their own business in the manner which suits them best, however, and are not taking advice or instructions from the strikers.

One of the leading strikers addresses the following communication to the Advertiser: Editor Advertiser:—I see that President Wight says that we entertained no particular aloha for him, or he for us. This is undoubtedly true, and I can't see a reason for any lavish display of affection between a corporation and its employees. I fail to notice, however, that Mr. Wight says that these men were incompetent or drunkards.

President Wight is responsible for the present state of affairs which, I am sorry to say, affects the Inter-Island more than Wilder's company. Mr. Ena is disposed to at least compromise, if not really willing to grant our requests. It is not true that "the demand increased" of Mr. Wight. He was not given the opportunity of explaining the reason of his calling on President Wight. We are sailors, not business men, but we have tried to conduct this affair in a business-like way, and if Presidents Wight or Ena say that they have not had every opportunity to meet with our committee and talk the matter over, they say that which is not true. We may not succeed in our efforts, but we have, at least, in our so-called strike, been orderly and peaceable, and it was not at all necessary for Messrs. Turk and Lewis to escort the "scab" of the Mikahala up town, as they did the other night, as there is no fear of our resorting to personal violence under any circumstances, even though it might lose Turk and Lewis their blood-money.

HAWAIIAN ELKS.

The Exalted Ruler on His Way to Establish Local Lodge.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 28.—Judge Jerome B. Fischer of Jamestown, N. Y., grand exalted ruler of the Order of Elks, accompanied by his wife, arrived in this city today. He is en route to Honolulu, where he will establish the first lodge in the Hawaiian Islands. Today the local Elks tendered him a public reception at the Grand theater and tonight an elaborate banquet, arranged by Exalted Ruler Enzensperger, was given in his honor. From Salt Lake, Judge Fischer will proceed to Portland and Seattle and then go to San Francisco. From the latter point he will sail for Honolulu, accompanied by 100 members of the San Francisco lodge. The party will return in time to allow Judge Fischer to attend the meeting of the grand lodge at Milwaukee in July.

LILLIPUTIANS COMING.

Advance Agent of Diminutive Artists on Sonoma.

The advance agent of the Lilliputian Opera Company is on board the Sonoma, bound for the Colonies to make arrangements there for staging the organization. There are over twenty members of the company, the oldest one being barely thirteen. They sing, it is said, everything that grown-up artists do, and have achieved considerable reputation in South Africa, where they just came from on the last train. They have also sung in Manila, where the nightly receipts averaged \$2,500 Mexican, for three evenings. In each week. The Lilliputians will play Honolulu on their return trip to the states. They are at present in China, where they will await the advice of their agent.

CAUGHT A DREADFUL COLD.

Marion Kooke, manager of T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 188 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, N. Y.: "During the late severe weather I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend my work during the day. One of my milliners was taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time, which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits." For sale by Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd.


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